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TITLE:

ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CAPACITOR

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March 24, 1988

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US-CL-CURRENT: 361/502

#### ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain an electrode capable of keeping a stable activity over a long period of time by using a polarizable electrode made of activated charcoal containing specific amounts of Fe, Cr, Ni, Na, K and Cl and having an ash component not greater than 0.5% as an impurity.

CONSTITUTION: In an electric double-layer capacitor using an electric double-layer formed in an interface between a polarizable electrode and an electrolytic solution, a polarizable electrode containing Fe (not greater than

200ppm), Cr (not greater than 10ppm), Ni (not greater than 10ppm), Na (not

greater than 200ppm), k (not greater than 200ppm), and Cl (not greater than

300ppm) as an impurity and having an ash component not greater than

0,5% is used. For activated charcoal used for polarizable electrodes, woody

pnenol resin as a material or the activated charcoal powders mixed with an electrolytic solution and formed into paste for an electrode

containing pitch resin may be used for electrodes. However, for an electrode excellent in size per volume and having mechanical strength, an electrode for which activated

Charcoal is formed into a sheet by using a binding agent, such as polytetrafluoroethlene, having resistance against chemicals, can be cited.

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① 特許出類公開

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の発明の名称 電気二重層コンデンサ

> ②特 関 開63-68247 **匈出 願 昭63(1988)3月24日**

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1、 最明の名称

気気二重駁コンデンサ

- 2. 特許請求の無酬
  - 分を性電板と電解液の昇面で形成される電 気二重層を利用する電気二重原コンデンサビ おいて、不純物としてFe ZOGops 以下 Cr 10pps 以下 Wi 10pps以下 Ha 200pps以下 K 200ppm以下(C) 308ppm以下を有し灰分が 0.5 %以下である活性炭よりなる分核性電板 を用いることを幹様とする電気二重音コンデ
- 2. 秸性炭がヤシガラ炭である請求項1の電気 二重展コンデンサ。
- 3. 括性炭の比談面積が 1500~ 1900 a 2/2平均 細孔径が13~20人、全細孔容積が0.6~0.8 ml/s. 超孔保20A以上の細孔の容積が全細孔 容積に対して30~50%の範囲である請求項1 又は2記載の電気二重層コンデンサ

- 4. 気解液が非水溶媒系電解液である請求項 1
- 5. 電解液が水溶液系電解液である菌素項1配 截の電気二重層コンデンサ。

記載の電気に重磨コンデンサ。

- 3 、 発明の詳細な説明
- [建築上の利用分数]

本苑明は世気二重暦コンデンサに関するもの である.

[従来の技術]

電気二重勝コンデンサに従来用いられてきた . 分長性電視としては、指性皮、活性皮肤維修 種々の関材があげられる。

括世史を用いた例としては、転性度の効果を 電解液と混合してベースト化して用いる電板が 提案されている(勢公昭55-41015号公根)

【発明の解決しようとする疑題】

しかしながら、このようなペースト電板に使 用される語性次の比表面数は、1500m²/a以下で あり、この電極を用いたコンデンサは単の伝統 当りの容量が必ずしも十分ではなかった。ま

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た、話性炭の製造工程は、適常、頭料の炭化・ 世界の工程と始発工程とよりなり、原料の炭 化・試籍に仕事品繁活あるいはガス緊結の方法 が適用されることが多い。したがって、高比数 置職を有する話性炭を得ようとする場合、高温 度で長時間の欺禿条件が要求されるため、反応 工程中に反応容器からの重金属分が活性炭粉末 中に觀入して、称られる器性状の純変が低下す るという問題点があった。さらに粉砕工機中に 金属などの不能物が活性炭に混入することが少 なくなかった。このため、従来の電気二重層コ ンデンサにおいては、分板性電極を形成する話 性状が多くの不純物を含有しており、特に高程 **反負荷条件下において、電解被中に全属その他** の不純物が岩出して電気化学的反応を引起こす ことによってコンデンサの長期僧類性が損なわ れるという問題点があった。

#### [提頭を解決するための手段]

本類明者はこれら疎開題を解決することを目 的として様々研究検討した結果、この様な話性

があり、これらの新欠点を有さない原料として ヤシガラを用いるのが最も好ましい。

本機関で使用するインガラを素料とする高性 飲が含有する不純物量としては下6が200pps以下 ましくは1010pps以下、18.6でか10pps以下好まし くは15pps以下、5が200pps以下好ましくは 100pps以下、5が200pps以下好ましくは 100pps以下、6が200pps以下好ましくは 100pps以下、6、15以下好ましくは 1.4 知以下が適当である。 節性状の不純物合有 量が認知を始製すると、表別を類性に多し 取割様を与してので不満地である。

また新性炭の物性としては比較面積が1500~ 1900=\*/s好ましくは1650~1850×\*/sが適当である。

これ以上の比較額項を有する極性波を得よう とすると、収率が低下するので実際的ではない。又、平均超礼区としては13~20人好ましく は14~19人、全銀孔容様としては0.5~~0.5 a1/xFFましくは0.55~0.5 a1/xF5あり、細孔係 皮に対し、他の成分を成加して起影響を解決す るよりも、前犯不純物の許容量を特定化するこ とにより、かえって変更した搭性を長期にわた り持載し得る更減を得ることが可能になること を知見し、未別別の目的を造成し得ることを見

かくして未発明に、分類性電視と電解検の雰囲で形成される管質に変更を利用する電気に変 第コンデンサにおいて、不動物としてFe 2018 ppm 以下、CriDppm以下、 8: 10ppm 以下、R2 200ppm 以下、R2 200ppm以下、 0: 10ppm以下、 0: 100ppm以下を利し反分がC.5 X以下である節性以よりな の分様性電視を用いることを特徴とする電気に 重層コンデンサを振供するにある。

本発明で分極性を終に用いる哲性敗は取料と してオガラズ等水水系ラェノール制動、ビマッチ 系制脂等があるが、動きは150m=7 rk以上の高大 製団性を得ること比較しく、また不純物合有量 せ大きく、また後は比比変更数を上げることは を基であるが、コストが余谷に関南となる火点

20人以上の報孔の全報孔官務に対して30~50% 舒ましくは35~45%のものが好過である。

水災明で用いる電極としては、この物性放棄を電解底と概念してベースト化したものを電性として用いることも可能である。しかしながら、単位体裁論りの電機と減極的整度のさらに負好な電板としては、ポリテトラフルオロエチレン(以下、PTFEと解析する)などの制化や実色性の優れた結棄制を用いて指性が表別をシンート状電板としては、まず部性炎散制来によりなして得ましくは1~50至美米、客名に対まし、得られた結果な概合物を圧縮、野出し、もしくはほこれた結果な概合物を圧縮、野出し、もしくはほこれた結果な概合物を圧縮、野出し、もしくはほこれをはまれてジート状に成形したものが対道に使用できる。

このシート状成形物は、さらに必要に応じて 一輪方向、または二輪方向に延伸起還される。 この延伸を選は、20~380 で新ましくは20~

### 特別平 1-241811(3)

200 でにおいて、好ましくは瓜皮の1.1~5.0 依、相に許ましくは1.2~2.0 他にたるように 公知の方法(たとえば、特別間59-16561 分の 報)により行なわれる。このようにして得られ た延井処理制は、そのまま使用することもでき るが、必要に応じて、ぎらにロール、プレスな どにより正延または圧縮地響した後、焼成また 仕事機能を別して毎日する。

本条明で初世武よりなる分極性繁極と取合せて使用する電影験は特に限実されるものではなく、電気二型局コンデンサ用として使用可能な もの、すなわち、非水溶製系または水溶液系電 粉筋が裏で使用される。

本発明でお他はよりなる分極性電解と組合せて使用される非太裕技器で新確としては、たと たば過塩業係、6ファ化リン酸、4ファ化ホウ 粉、パーアルキルスルボン酸、トリフルオロメ タンスルボン酸などのテトラアルキルアンモニ ウム 塩、テトラアルキルボスホニウム塩、また はフネン塩などの密質を、プロビレンカーボ ホート、ャープテロラクトン、アセトニトリル、ジメテルホルムアミド、1.2 ージメトキシニタン、スルホラン、ニトロメタンなどの報告 オ最密はCB.2 ~ 1.5 M/L程度溶解させたものがあげられる。

В

本部経済電解板の温度性、10-10世盤火の範 回で設立温定することができ、一般に32世重火 以上の選択になると本海的に設置が到するな どの問題が発生し、また10重量火以下の選択で は、電車が低下してロンデンサの内部放抗を 物大きせるの行ましくない

前途のシート状態をコンデンサの形状に合せ て加工・成形した電板間に参孔質のセパレータ を挟み、前点のような電板を全然まってよ過ぎ してケース中に使用することによってよ過ぎ して変気工業房コンデンサが得られる。

多乳質セパレータとしては、たとえば、ポリプロピレン機能不緩布、ガラス低能型砂不緩布 などが労運に使用できる。また、セパレータの 尽みは50~200 Amが選単であり、108~150 Amとするのが特に肝菌である。

また木発羽で用いる分様性覚疑からの象電力 接も特に限定されるものではなく、 党来から問 知、公知の力欲が使用可能である。 例えば金屋 ケースに金属概を溶扱しその上に電板を圧着し たり、電板上にプラズマ約別。メッキ等によって全国集電を形成したり、成は課電性拡撃利によって披着する力払等が好ましく使用可能である。特に改進項を含む課電性披蓋剤を用いる力法が好ましい。

本規則に用いられる場で性故事剤としては、 バインダーをほとんどきまない高調度高鉛箔の のか好ましいが、フェノールなどの制物活の インダもしくは太ガラスなどの無種質パインダ を含む無ைあるいはカーボンブラック系の店電 性治療剤なども削いることができる。 【養生物】

以下、本発明の製施術および比較例を図面を

非照して具体的に説明する。

邦1 実に示した名種の居住炭10重量末、カー
メンブラック20重量素がよどがFTE(競子径0.3
ト加) 10重量がよりなる形束型合物100重量を に対して来200 重量都を抵加し、V形プレン ダー中で最初した。長られたペースト放電和材 Adlesive

70 C/o F catherated cubon 20% Cartin Black

-45-

1.0

#### 特別平 1-241811(4)

シートとした。このシートを300 ℃に子貼した 状態で一触方向に1.1 倍の倍率で延伸処理して 厚さ0.6 mmのシート状電板材料を得た。

このシート状気板材料を使用して第1回に示・すようなコイン型電気に重用コンデンサのユニットセル (直径20mx、厚さ2.0 ma)を下記の手

ポリプロビレン製パッキングBを介してキャッ ブ4および缶5の婚誰をかしめて封口した。 前述のようにして作製した電気二重層コンデ ンサのユニットセルを使用し、20 ℃において実 株例 1 . 2 と比較例 1 では 2 . 6 V 、 単版例 3 . 4と比較例2では0.8 Vで、それぞれ10分回の 定電圧充電を行い、その後 1 mA定電変換電し、 放電時の端子間電圧が0Vに至るまでの時間を 復定して初期容量(F)を算出した。さらに、 を竣二個子法 ( 周勃教 1 kliz ) で内部抵抗を報 足した。次に、何セルを70℃において1008時間 実施例1,2と比較例1では2.8 V、実施例 3 、 4 と比較例 2 では 8 . 5 V 遊 統印 加 し た 後 の 容量を同様にして測定し、初期値と比較して容 量劣化率 (%)を算出した。以上の結果を第1 æに示した。

1 1

1 2

1 %

\ 5	na.	能解液	灰分 (%)	_	- 4			T. ()		2	ンデ	ン サ 特	性
/				不輔物合有量(ppm)				初期催		1 0 0 C hr∯			
No.				Fe	Cr	χį	Хa	K	C1	内部抵抗(血)	容量 (F)	内部抵抗(Ω)	容量労化率(%)
	1	非水熔鞍	0.5	<b>Q8</b>	2.0	1.0	140	50	80	6.3	2.27	18.3	15.2
変	2	"	0.1	32	1.7	1.0	120	88	15	5.2 .	2.28	14.2	11.3
施	3	水岩液	0.4	60	2.0	1.0	120	80	45	2.8	2.63	5.9	16.3
例	4	л	0.3	32	1.7	1.9	120	80	15	2.0	2.72	4.3	10.2
比較例	1	非水溶液	8.8	220	25	40	260	318	350	5.2	2.02	58.3	40.2
	.2	水箭瓶	0.9	270	Sp	70	380	320	410	3.0	2.22	32.4	33.8

1 3

-46-

T AS IN OD AS IN

以上説明したように木祭明によれば、高温条

件下での容量劣化率が低く具つ内部抵抗の指大 も少ない長期信頼性の高い電気二重層コンデン

サが移られる。

4,図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明による電気二重器コンデンサの一変越繁極を示す部分断面図である。

1,2…分板性電框

3 -- セパレータ

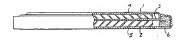
4 -- + + +

5 -- 46

6 -- バッキング

代理人的村業原作社会

第 1 医



# ELECTRIC DOUBLE LAYER CAPACITOR [Denki nijuusou kondensa]

Tsuyoshi Morimoto, et al.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D.C. August 2006

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INVENTORS	(72):	MORIMOTO, TSUYOSHI; HIRATSUKA, KAZUYA; MADA, YASUHIRO; ARIGA, HIROSHI
APPLICANTS	(71):	ASAHI GLASS CO., LTD.; ELNA CO., LTD.
TITLE	(54):	ELECTRIC DOUBLE LAYER CAPACITOR

(54A): DENKI NIJUUSCU KONDENSA

FOREIGN TITLE

#### SPECIFICATION

## 1. Title of the Invention

## ELECTRIC DOUBLE LAYER CAPACITOR

## 2. Claims

- 1. With respect to an electric double layer capacitor that uses electric double layers formed on the boundary between a polarizable electrode and an electrolyte, an electric double layer capacitor characterized by utilizing a polarizable electrode that contains as impurities 200ppm or less of Fe, 10ppm or less of Cr, 10ppm or less of Ni, 200ppm or less of Na, 200ppm or less of K, and 300ppm or less of Cl and that contains 0.5% or less of an ash content
- An electric double layer capacitor of Claim 1 in which the activated carbon is carbon made of palm-kernel shells.
- 3. An electric double layer capacitor of Claim 1 or 2 in which the specific surface area of the activated carbon is between 1500 and 1900m2/g, in which the average pore diameter is between 13 and 20Å, in which the total pore volume is between 0.6 and 0.9m1/g, and in which the volume of the pores that are at least 20Å in diameter is between 30 and 50% of the total pore volume.
- 4. An electric double layer capacitor of Claim 1 in which the electrolyte is an electrolytic solution of a nonaqueous medium type.
- An electric double layer capacitor of Claim 1 in which the electrolyte is an electrolytic solution of an aqueous solution type.

## 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to an electric double layer capacitor. [Related Art]

As polarizable electrodes conventionally utilized as electric double layer capacitors, various materials such as activated carbon and activated carbon fiber can be mentioned.

As an example in which activated carbon is utilized, an electrode used in the form of a paste obtained by combining activated carbon powder and electrolyte has been suggested (Kokoku No.55-41015).

[Problems that the Invention is to Solve]

However, the specific surface area of such activated carbon utilized as a paste electrode is 1500m<sup>2</sup>/g or less, and the capacitor equipped with such electrode does not necessary have a sufficient capacity per unit volume. Moreover, an activated carbon manufacturing process normally consists of a process in which the raw material is carbonated and activated and a process in which it is pulverized, and for the carbonation and activation of the raw material, a chemical activation or gas activation method is often utilized. Therefore, the activation needs to be carried out at a high temperature for a long time in order to obtain activated carbon having a large specific area. For this reason, there is a problem in that the heavy metal content of the reaction container blends with the activated carbon powder during the reaction process and causes the purity of the obtained activated carbon to decrease. Moreover, impurities, such as metal, often blend with the activated carbon during the pulverizing

process. For this reason, a conventional electric double layer capacitor has a problem in that the activated carbon forming the polarizable electrode contains many impurities and in that the long-term reliability of the capacitor becomes spoiled by the metal or other impurities being eluted out into the electrolyte and causing an electrochemical reaction in a particularly-high-temperature load condition.

## [Means for Solving the Problems]

As a result of conducting various studies in order to solve these problems, the present inventors discovered that it is possible to obtain an electrode capable of retaining stable activation for a long time by specifying the allowable amount of said impurities rather than resolving the adverse effects by combining other components to the activated carbon. Thus, they found out that the purpose of the present invention could be achieved.

With respect to an electric double layer capacitor that uses electric double layers formed on the boundary between a polarizable electrode and an electrolyte, the present invention supplies an electric double layer capacitor characterized by utilizing a polarizable electrode that contains as impurities 200ppm or less of Fe, 10ppm or less of Cr, 10ppm or less of Ni, 200ppm or less of Na, 200ppm or less of K, and 300ppm or less of Cl and that contains 0.5% or less of an ash content.

Examples of the raw material of the activated carbon used for the polarizable electrode in this invention include a ligneous phenol resin, such as sawdust, and a pitch resin. However, it is difficult to achieve a large specific area of at least 1500m<sup>2</sup>/g with the former, and its impurity

content is also high. As for the latter, it is easy to increase the specific area, but there is a shortcoming in that the cost becomes extremely high. Therefore, as a raw material free of these shortcomings, it is most desirable to use palm-kernel shells.

The amounts of impurities contained in the activated carbon of the present invention obtained from palm-kernel shells as the raw material are 200ppm or less, preferably 100ppm or less, of Fe, 10ppm or less, preferably 5ppm or less, of Ni and Cr, 200ppm or less, preferably 150ppm or less, of Na, 200ppm or less, preferably 100ppm or less, of K, and 300ppm or less, preferably 100ppm or less, of Cl, and the ash content should be 0.5% or less, preferably 0.4% or less. The impurity contents of the activated carbon should not deviate from the above ranges since such deviation will severely compromise the long-term reliability.

.As for the physical properties of the activated carbon, the specific surface area should be between 1500 and  $1900m^2/g$ , preferably between 1650 and  $1850m^2/g$ .

Obtaining activated carbon having a specific surface area larger than this will lower the yield and is therefore not practical. Moreover, it is appropriate to use one in which the average pore diameter is between 13 and 20Å, preferably between 14 and 19Å, in which the total pore volume is between 0.6 and 0.9ml/g, preferably between 0.65 and 0.8ml/g, and in which the volume of the pores that are at least 20Å in diameter is between 30 and 50%, preferably between 35 and 45%, of the total pore volume.

As the electrode used in this invention, it is possible to utilize it in the form of a paste obtained by combining the activated carbon powder

with an electrolyte. However, an example of an electrode that has even more preferable capacity per unit volume and mechanical strength is an electrode obtained by converting the activated carbon powder into a sheet by using a binder having excellent chemical resistance such as polytetrafluoroethylene (henceforth PTFE). Such sheet electrode can be preferably obtained by first combining 1 ~ 50 weight\*, more preferably 5 ~ 30 weight\*, of PTFE with the activated carbon powder, by then molding the obtained viscous mixture into a sheet shape by means of compression, extrusion, rolling, or the combination of these means.

As necessary, this sheet-like molded article is further drawn monoaxially or biaxially. This drawing is carried out by a commonly known method (e.g. Kokai No.59-166541) at 20 ~ 380°C, preferably 20 ~ 200°C, in a manner such that it becomes 1.1 ~ 5.0 times longer, preferably 1.2 ~ 2.0 times longer, than the original length. The thus-obtained drawn article can be utilized as it is, but if necessary, it becomes further rolled or compressed by means of a roll or a press and then becomes baked or semi-baked before being used.

The electrolyte used in the present invention in combination with the polarizable electrode composed of active carbon is not particularly specified, and one that is usable as an electric double layer capacitor, in other words, an electrolyte of a nonaqueous medium type or aqueous solution type is utilized appropriately.

As a nonaqueous-medium-type electrolytic solution used in the invention in combination with the polarizable electrode composed of active carbon, it is possible to use one that is obtained by dissolving about

0.3 - 1.5M/l of a solute, such as the tetraalkyl ammonium salt, tetraalkyl phosphonium salt, or amine salt of perchloric acid, hexafluorophosphoric acid, tetrafluoroboric acid, peralkyl sulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, etc., with a polar organic solvent, such

trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, etc., with a polar organic solvent, such as propylene carbonate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, acetonitrile, dimethyl formamide, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, sulfolane, nitromethane, etc.

As an aqueous electrolyte used in combination with a polarizable electrode composed of activated carbon, one that contains an inorganic acid, inorganic base, or inorganic salt as a medium is appropriate. As the solute (electrolyte) used for such electrolytic solution, the following examples can be suitably utilized: acids such as sulfuric acid, tetrafluoroboric acid, nitric acid, etc.; bases such as potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, and ammonium hydroxide; chlorides such as potassium chloride, sodium chloride, calcium chloride, and ammonium chloride; and carbonates such as potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and ammonium carbonate. From among these electrolytes, sulfuric acid, tetrafluoroboric acid, potassium hydroxide, and sodium hydroxide are particularly preferred since high degrees of conductivity can be obtained from them.

The concentration of the aqueous-solution-type electrolytic solution can be appropriately selected in the range between 10 and 90 weight%. In general, if the concentration is 90 weight% or higher, there is a problem in that the solute becomes deposited in a cold environment, and a concentration of 10 weight% or less is not preferred since the conductivity becomes low and the interval resistance of the capacitor increases.

By sandwiching a porous separator between electrodes obtained by processing and forming the above-described sheet-like article in accordance with the shape of the capacitor and by sealing them in a case after impregnating them or filling them with the above-mentioned electrolytic solution, an electric double layer capacitor of the present invention can be obtained.

As the porous separator, nonwoven fabric of polypropylene fiber, nonwoven fabric mixed with glass fiber, etc. can be utilized appropriately. Moreover, the appropriate thickness of the separator is between 50 and 200 µm, particularly between 100 and 150 µm.

Moreover, the method for collecting the electricity from the polarizable electrode used in the invention is not particularly specified, and a conventional, commonly known method can be utilized. For example, it is possible to weld a metal net onto a metal case and pressure-bond the electrodes to it or to form a metallic power collector on the electrodes by means of plasma spraying, plating, etc. or by adhering it by using a conductive adhesive.

As a conductive adhesive used in the present invention, a high-purity high-lead type that hardly contains a binder is preferred, although it is permissible to utilize a graphite or carbon black type conductive adhesive containing a resin binder of phenol or an inorganic binder of water glass.

[Embodiments of the Invention]

In the following, embodiments of the invention and comparative examples will be explained concretely by referring to drawings.

200 weight parts of water were combined with 100 weight parts of a powder mixture consisting of 70 weight% of each type of the activated carbon indicated in Table 1, 20 weight% of carbon black, and 10 weight% of FTFE (grain size = 0.3 µm), and the mixture was blended in a V-shaped blender. The mixture obtained in the form of a paste was rolled by means of a roll forming machine, and a 1.1mm-thick sheet was obtained. After preheating this sheet to 300°C, it was monoaxially drawn by the magnification of 110%. As a result, a 0.6mm-thick sheet-like electrode material was obtained.

By using this sheet-like electrode material, a unit cell (diameter = 20mm, thickness = 2.0mm) of a coin-type electric double layer capacitor illustrated in Figure 1 was made by the following procedure.

The above sheet-like electrode material was punched out into disk-shaped pieces as polarizable electrodes, [1] and [2] (diameter = 15mm, thickness = 0.6mm), and these polarizable electrodes, [1] and [2], were placed inside an external container, which was composed of a stainless-steel cap [4] and a stainless-steel can [5], with a separator consisting of nonwoven fabric of polypropylene fiber disposed between them. Next a predetermined electrolytic solution (In Embodiment 1 and 2 and Comparative Example 1, the solutions were tetrabutyl phosphonium tetrafluoroborate dissolved in propylene carbonate at a concentration of 1.0M/1; and in Embodiment 3 and 4 and Comparative Example 2, the solutions were aqueous solutions containing 30% of sulfuric acid) was injected into the unit cell, and the polarizable electrodes, [1] and [2], and the separator [3] were fully impregnated with this electrolytic

solution. Then, the article was sealed by crimping the end parts of the cap [4] and the can [5] by using a polypropylene packing [6].

Each of the unit cells of electric double layer capacitors prepared in the above manner was charged at a constant voltage (2.8V in Embodiment 1 and 2 and Comparative Example 1; 0.9V in Embodiment 3 and 4 and Comparative Example 2) for 30 minutes at 20°C. Then, by discharging a constant current of 1mA, the time it took until the voltage between the terminals reached 0V during the discharge was measured, and the initial capacity (F) was then calculated. Moreover, the internal resistance was also measured by an AC two-terminal method (frequency = 1kHz). Next, a voltage (2.8V in Embodiment 1 and 2 and Comparative Example 1; 0.9V in Embodiment 3 and 4 and Comparative Example 2) was applied continually to the above cell at 70°C for 1000 hours, and the capacity was then measured in the same manner. It was then compared with the initial value to calculate the capacity degradation (%). The results are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1

NH.		***	E2 (%)	年 終 告 書 表 [see]						
*0	\			łe	ſ,	41	Ma	•	ü	
_	1	****	D. S	ы	1,0	1,0	165	30	80	
£	2	7	B-3	11	1.7	1.4	120	10	15	
*	,	* 6.8	0 *	£	2.0	1.5	(20	24	45	
*	4	-	0.7	21	1,7	1.0	120	60	15	
£	ī	***	21	220	23	ď	200	316	310	
* #	1		8.1	274	я	70	206	32t	410	

Kev:

	Item	Electrolytic	Ash	Impurity Contents (ppm)					
No.		Solution	Content						
Embodiments	1	Nonaqueous Solution							
	2	"			1				1
	3	Aqueous Solution							
	4	"			-		-		L
Comparative Examples	1	Aqueous Solution							
-	2	Aqueous Solution						İ	

#### Table 1 (cont'd)

A M	96	10000			
PHEM (C)	作量[下]	PHEN (O)	在表示作品 [ ]		
5 3	2 25	24.1	16 r		
)-£	2.25	14.2	11.1		
7.8	2.13	5.1	36.3		
2.2	2 72	1.3	15 2		
1.2	1.62	4.7	et 2		
3.1	1.11	37 (	22.4		

## Key:

Capacitor Properties									
Initia	l Value	After 1000 hours							
Internal Resistance	Capacity (F)	Internal Resistance (Ω)	Capacity Degradation (%)						
			-						

## (Effects of the Invention)

As explained earlier, according to the present invention, it is possible to obtain an electric double layer capacitor that has a low capacity degradation percentage and only a small increase in the internal resistance at high temperatures and that therefore remains reliable for a long time.

## 4. Brief Explanation of the Drawing

Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional drawing illustrating one embodiment of an electric double layer capacitor of the present invention.

- [1],[2] = polarizable electrode
- [3] = separator
- [4] = cap
- [5] = can
- [6] = packing

Figure 1

